

### **Scenario A**

Scenario A does not include residential development areas or the Equestrian Center. It provides a 490-acre site for a proposed sanitary landfill. It also provides the second largest amount of acreage for open space and passive recreation in the eastern half of VAAP among the four scenarios.

### **Scenario B**

Scenario B does not include the landfill, the Police/Fire Training Center, the Equestrian Center, or the opportunity sites. It provides the largest amount of space for residential development located in the eastern half of the site.

### **Scenario C**

Scenario C includes a 490-acre landfill site, the Police/Fire Training Center, the Equestrian Center, with only about half the acreage for residential development compared to Scenario B.

### **Scenario D**

Scenario D does not include residential use areas, the landfill, opportunity sites, the Police/Fire Training Center, or the Equestrian Center. It provides the largest amount of open space for passive recreation among the four scenarios, retaining the entire eastern half of VAAP in its current state.

Scenarios A, B, and C assume that a new I-75 interchange would be constructed to serve VAAP and as a connector to State Route 58. Scenario D does not include the interchange and therefore development opportunities for the site are severely limited. This is clearly demonstrated by the tables in Appendix F-4 of the Final, which show that the absorption rates for the industrial land are less than 40% for Scenario D, as compared to Scenarios A, B, and C. Scenario D is very similar to the No Action Alternative because of the limitations to potential reuse if additional access to I-75 is not provided.

### **Environmental Consequences and Mitigation:**

Based on the analysis contained in the EIS, there were no potentially significant environmental impacts identified from either the Proposed Action or the No Action except for those discussed in this ROD. The primary mitigation measures for the impacts from this action were identified during the scoping process and the preparation of the EIS. The partnership formed between the City and County governments and GSA during the planning for this disposal provided ongoing input for the preparation of the EIS. This EIS process solicited ideas from the community for the property's reuse and facilitated the development of combinations of proposed uses from which to analyze potential impacts. The result was the development of